

FIG. 1

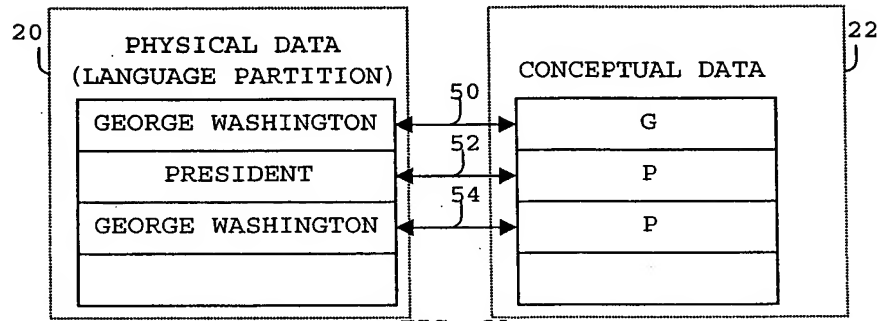


FIG. 2A

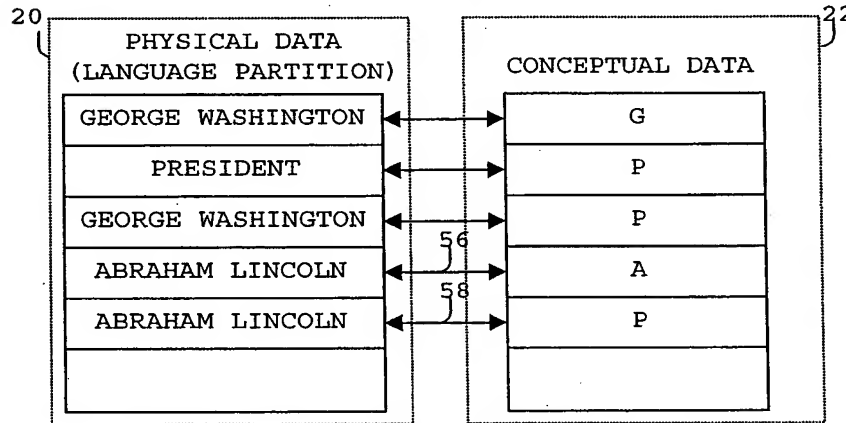


FIG. 2B

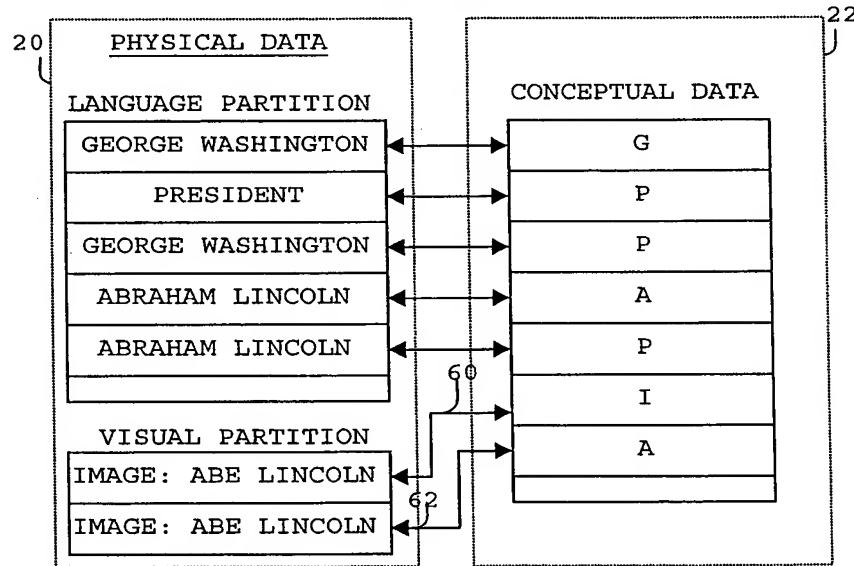


FIG. 2C

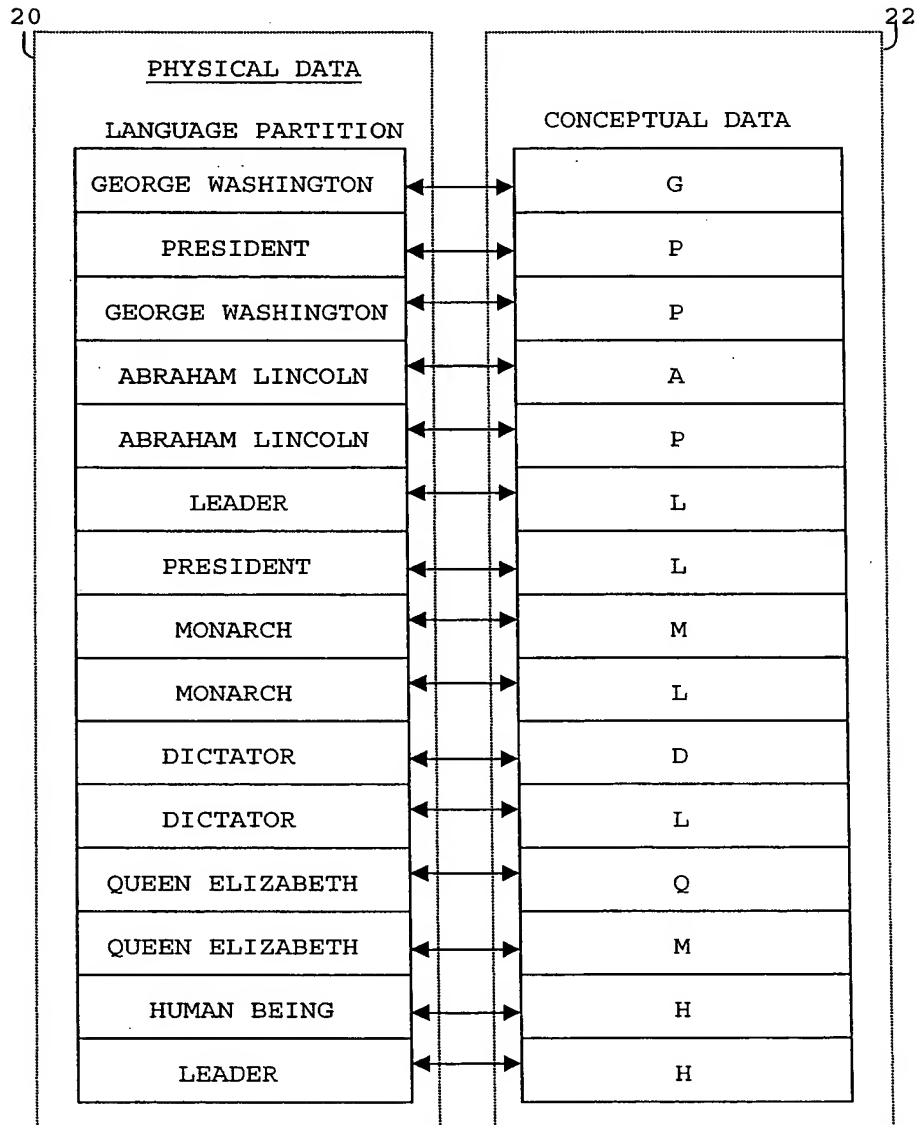
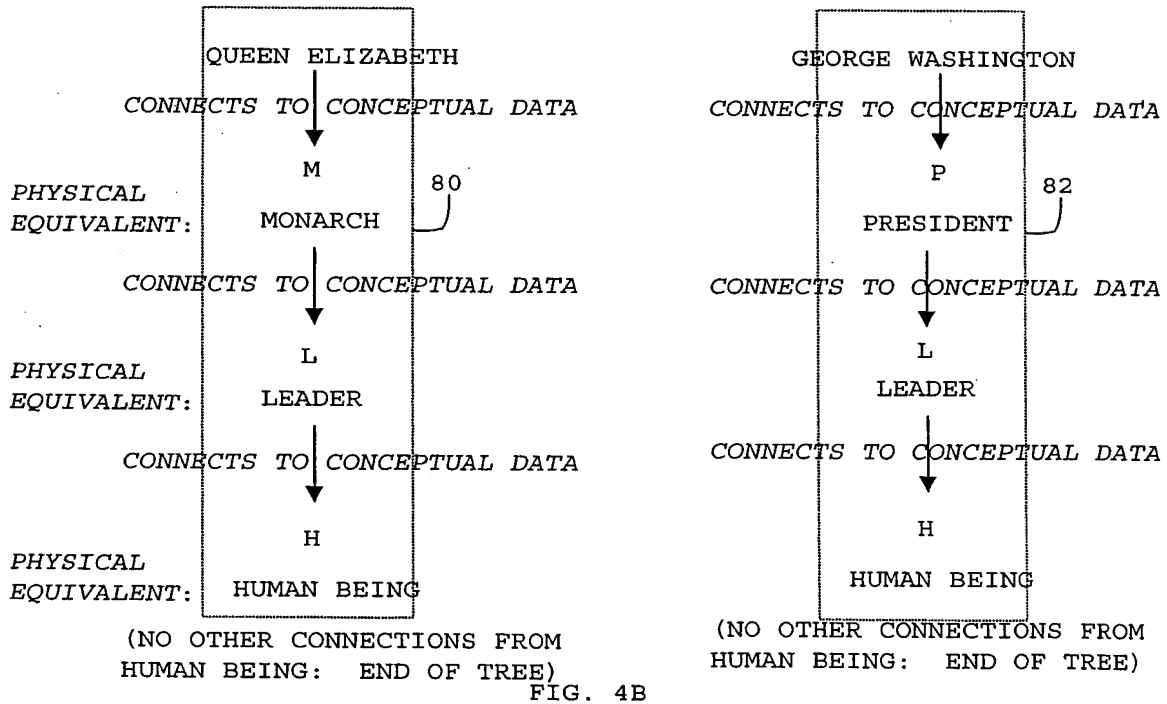
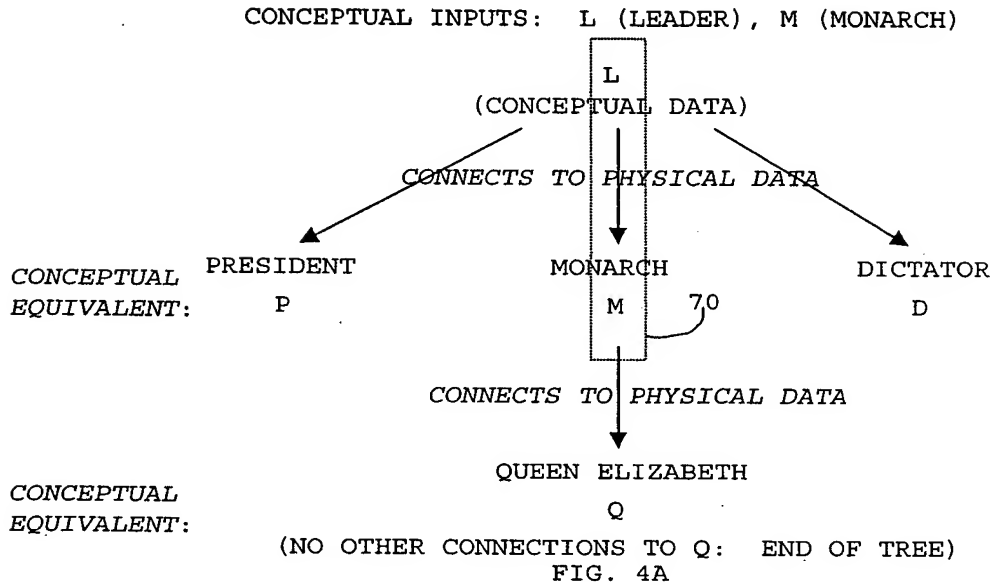


FIG. 3



RETRIEVAL ALGORITHMS

REDUCTION	$C < L$
IMAGING	$C > A, C > V, C > M, C > S$
DEDUCTION	$L < C$
RECOGNITION	$A < C, V < C, M < C, S < C$
RECALL	$C > L$
CATEGORIZATION	$R > C$
REASONING	$R1 \text{ --- } R2 < C1 \wedge CN \wedge C2$

WHERE:

R = REPRESENTATIONAL, OR PHYSICAL DATA OF ANY KIND;
C = CONSCIOUSNESS, OR CONCEPTUAL DATA;
L = LANGUAGE REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;
A = AUDITORY REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;
V = VISUAL REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;
M = MOTION REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;
S = SENSORY REPRESENTATIONAL/PHYSICAL DATA;
R1, R2 ARE REPRESENTATIONAL ELEMENTS, AND C1, C2 ARE
RESPECTIVE, CORRESPONDING CONCEPTUAL ELEMENTS; AND
CN REPRESENTS MULTIPLE, UNKNOWN CONCEPTUAL ELEMENTS;

AND,

< = SINGLE INPUT, POTENTIAL MULTIPLE OUTPUT;
> = MULTIPLE INPUT, POTENTIAL MULTIPLE OUTPUT; and,
^ = INTERSECTION.

FIG. 5

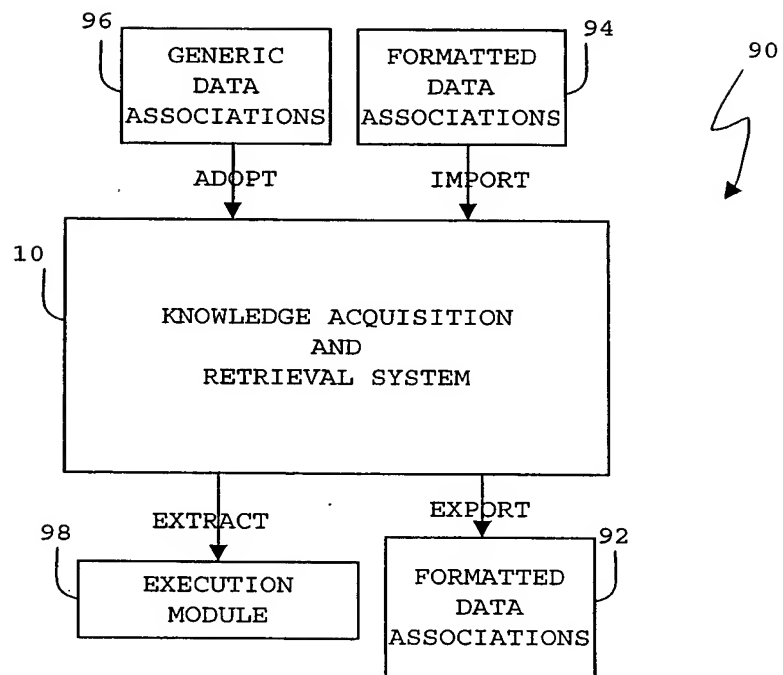


FIG. 6

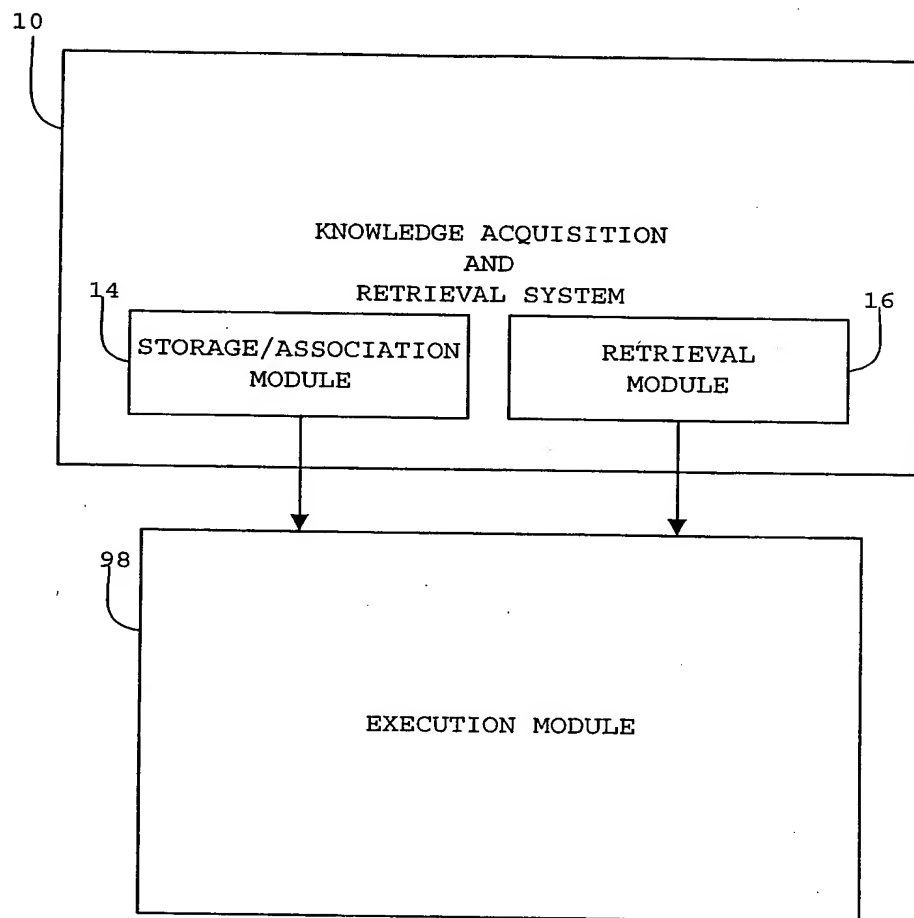


FIG. 7